

Hungarian Ornithologists and Bird-Collectors Abroad and Overseas

By

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The question of going abroad to collect zoological specimens for museums was a subject of standing controversy among Hungarian zoologists. As means were mostly scarce, it seemed more practical to concentrate efforts on work at home. Still, the Hungarian National Museum succeeded in evolving a collection of some importance simply through the gifts of Hungarians who lived abroad.

The controversial points of view might possibly explain why materials arriving has usually failed to receive the attention they should have merited. Naturally, the lack of comparative material was a further difficulty, for materials collected by this means were too local.

The history of Hungarian collectors begins with the name of Imre FRIVALDSZKY, Head of the Department of Zoology of the Hungarian National Museum. He saw it clearly that without materials from the nearest geographic neighbourhood, especially from the South-East, even the Hungarian faunistic problems cannot be solved. Therefore he sent his collectors to the Balkan Peninsula, to Asia Minor, and to Crete, between 1833 and 1844. ANDRÁS FÜLE and CONTANTINE MANOLESCO worked in the Balkan Mountains (1833), CARL HINKE in Rumelia (1834–1836), etc. Of seven workers, two never returned; FÜLE disappeared, and HINKE became ill and died.

MADARÁSZ published much of the collected material, but after his retirement all interest vanished for birds from abroad—until recent days.

The names of those who sent material to the Hungarian National Museum were hardly known at home. The aim of this paper is to save the memory of men who in those bygone years gave proof of their generosity. To obtain even the simplest biographic information meant occasionally arduous detective work. Some of the details were found through mere chance, others have been received from friends or family members. We owe them thanks and their names will be found at the end of each biographic note. But it is here that we must express our sincere gratitude to Dr. JÁNOS SZUNYOGHY who kindly

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allowed the perusal of the old inventories (one of the primary source of our work) of the Hungarian National Museum, and who helped us in every possible way.

I. Asia and Crete

1. Dr. GEORGE (= GYÖRGY) ALMÁSY (1867–1933) led two expeditions to the Tianshan, from May till November 1900. He started from Iliysk and followed the Ili to its mouth, then entered the Central Tianshan. His chief interest lay in birds. The resulting 715 skins are to be found in Vienna (Naturhistorisches Museum). On the basis of the collection, two subspecies have been described.

On his second expedition, between May and October 1906, he worked in the mountain-pass Togus-Tarau, connecting the Ferghana Basin with the valley of the river Naryn; and later in Sinkiang, in the valleys of the rivers Tekkes and Yuldus. Though at this time he extended his interest to ethnography, he still collected birds and brought home 583 skins. These have been deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, but destroyed by fire in 1956.

Both collections included also other zoological materials, serving for the description of many animals new for science.

Literature: *Aquila*, VIII, 1901, p. 181–187; *Vándorutam Ázsia szívébe* (Budapest, 1903); *Journ. f. Orn.*, LIV, 1906, p. 411–428; *Orn. Mb.* XIV, 1906, p. 27–29; XXXII, 1924 p. 30–31; *Akad. Anz. Wien*, 1943, p. 16–22; *Beitr. z. Vogelk.*, VII, 1960, p. 54–55.

2. GREGORY (= GERGELY) BÉLDI (1887–1966). At the outbreak of World War I, he lived in Teheran. He came back to Hungary in 1917, after a journey full of hardship. His diary gives valuable information on bird-life, especially on bird migration in Luristan and Mesopotamia.

Literature: *Aquila*, XXV, 1918, p. 89–101.

Data received from Dr. A. MANNSBERG.

3. LEWIS (= LAJOS) BIRÓ (vide Oceania), one of the foremost explorers of New Guinea, spent some time also in Asia. In 1898, he became ill in New Guinea and had to visit Singapore for reasons of health. During his convalescence, he collected zoological materials—11 bird skins have been sent to the Hungarian National Museum.

In June 1906, he was in Crete and brought home a small collection of bird skins. Though he later collected for three months in Asia Minor (in 1925), around Ankara and Adana, he gathered then only entomological material.

All skins burned in 1956, without ever having been published.

4. ERNST (= ERNŐ) CSIKI (1875–1954), Director of the Zoological Department of the Hungarian National Museum, a participant in Zichy's third Asian expedition. Though an entomologist, he extended his regular observations also to birds. The expedition left Budapest on 12 March 1898. Collectings began in the surroundings of Batum on 23 March. He worked later in Tiflis, then in Baku; reached Astrahan by ship, then followed the Volga upstream to Kasan and Perm. The expedition wound its way by train through Siberia,

visiting Yekaterinburg, Tobolsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoiarsk, Minusinsk, Ilnskaya, Zima, Irkutsk, Angara—the Baikal Lake—and Ust-Kvachta. On 3 September, they entered Mongolia near Kyachta. Their route in Mongolia was: Chara-Gol, Burgaltai, Urga, Baim-Bilch (Gobi), Turguriuk. On 23 September, they left Mongolia near Chalute and arrived at Khalgan in China. They spent nearly a month in Peking and its surroundings (from 29 September till 22 October), then went on board at Tienhsin and arrived in Budapest on 18 December 1898.

The ornithological result was 82 skins of 56 species. Most of them had been shot by CSIKI, some by ZICHY. There were a few skins bought by ZICHY from the taxidermist KIBORT in Krasnoiarsk, some others in Peking (among these several skins came from Korea). The observations were made by CSIKI, the work on the collected material by MADARÁSZ.

Literature: HORVÁTH, G., 1901. Zool. Ergebnisse der dritten Asiatischen Forschungsreise des Grafen EUGEN ZICHY. (Budapest—Leipzig, p. XII-XLI (CSIKI), p. 23-29 (MADARÁSZ).

5. MAURICE (= MÓR) DÉCHY (1847-1917), geographer; he worked in the Caucasus and in 1879 in the Himalayas, from where he sent 10 skins to the Hungarian National Museum.

6. LEWIS (= LAJOS) DOLESCHALL (1827-1859) became a Dutch army-surgeon and served in the East Indies. His special interest lay in spiders on which he wrote some papers. They have been published in Hungarian newspapers (Vasárnapi Újság, Pesti Napló, Budapesti Hírlap). In 1856, he sent home a rich collection of insects from Java, together with 30 bird skins—all of which burned unrecorded in 1956.

Literature: SZINNYEI, J., Magyar írók élete és munkássága II, 1893, p. 970; HÖRK, J., Pallas Nagy Lexikona, V, 1893, p. 418; SZILÁDY, Z., 1942, Term. Tud. Közl., Pótfüzetek, 74, p. 130-132.

7. THEODOR (= TIVADAR) DUKA (1825-1908); as a young lawyer, he fled to England after the War of Independence (1849) and studied medicine in London. He became a military surgeon and served in India at Mongir on the Ganges. From there he regularly sent skins, eggs, skeletons of birds to the Hungarian National Museum: about 500 specimens in all. He became later a Corresponding Fellow of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His collection burned unrecorded in 1956.

Literature: Vasárnapi Újság, LV, 1908, Nr. 20.

8. JOHN (= JÁNOS) FRIVALDSZKY (1822-1895), cousin of FRIVALDSZKY sen., worked and collected with A. TERREN and F. ZACH in Crete in 1844. He became a full Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and was the successor of his uncle in leading the Collection of Birds in the Hungarian National Museum. Some of their more important results are: the discovery of the breeding of *Aegypius monachus*, *Gypaetus barbatus*, *Francolinus francolinus*; observations on the autumnal migration of *Glareola nordmanni*; the collecting of two *Accipiter brevipes*, etc. On their journey home during the spring of

1845, FRIVALDSZKY and Terren visited the Ulu-Dagh (= the Olym of *Bithynia* in Asia Minor) and collected a clutch of *Neophron percnopterus* there.

Literature: Aquila, IX, 1902, p. 206–208; CsÖRGEY, T., 1905, *Fragmente aus den Handschriften von J. S. v. PETÉNYI*, GERA-UNTERMHAUS, pp. 400.

9. JOSEPH (= JÓZSEF) GELETA, engineer; he was drafted when still a student of the High School of Forestry to serve in World War I. As a prisoner of war, he successfully escaped from Minusinsk to Mongolia, where he spent 9 years (1921–1929) working as an executive of the Mongolian Ministry of National Economy. His memoirs have been written by L. FORBÁTH, but there are only a few sentences concerning birds, e.g. how Bustards devoured locusts near Belcarsk; he also mentions stocks of Bustards and Sandgrouse around the Tessin-Gol. During 1936–1940, he published details of his observations on birds in a Hungarian hunters' journal.

Literature: FORBÁTH, L., 1935, *A megújított Mongólia*, Budapest, pp. 239; Nimród Vadász-újság, XXIII, 1935, p. 199–201; XXIV, 1936, p. 106–106; XXV, 1937, p. 8–9; XXVI, 1938, p. 25–27, 373–374; XXVII, 1939, p. 411–412; Nimród Vadászlap, I, 1940, p. 280–282; Búvár, II, 1936, p. 176–179.

10. CHARLES (= KÁROLY) GLASZNER; during 1901–1904, he regularly sent bird skins collected in Cyprus (mostly in the Troodos-Mountains) to the Hungarian National Museum. The collection consisted of a few hundred skins; of these, six subspecies have been described by Madarász. The collection burned in 1956.

Literature: Termrajz. Füzet, XXIV. 1901, p. 272; Onr. Mb. X, 1903, p. 5; Annal-Mus. Nat. Hung., II, 1904, p. 499–561; Orn. Mb., XII, 1905, p. 28–29; M. Nemz. Múzeum Múltja és Jelené, Budapest, Budapest, 1902, p. 228–233.

11. Dr. FERDINAND (= NÁNDOR) HOMONNAY (1912–), former Head of the Ornithological Collection of the Hungarian National Museum, went on a trip by the Danube to Alexandria in the summer of 1937. He observed birds on the Danube and at sea, but also visited Syria and summed up his ornithological observations in lectures.

Literature: Állatt. Közlem., XXXV, 1938, p. 94–95; A Tenger, XXVII, 1937, p. 133–136.

12. GEORGE (= HAIM) HOVEL (1929–) works on the avifauna of Israel, mostly near Haifa, since 1947. He sent materials to the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology and the Hungarian National Museum.

Literature: Aquila, LIX–LXII, 1952–55, p. 467; LXIII–LXIV, 1956–57, p. 365–366; LXV, 1958, p. 367–368; LXVI, 1959, p. 323–324; LXVII–LXVIII, 1960–61, p. 264–265; Bull. B.O.C., 83, 1963, p. 1–2; 84, 1964, p. 105; 85, 1965, p. 153–154; 80, 1960, p. 75–76; 82, 1962, p. 76.

13. COLOMAN (= KÁLMÁN) KITTENBERGER (vide Africa). The outbreak of World War I found him in Uganda, where, as an Austro-Hungarian subject, he was interned to India near Ahmednagar, and set free only in 1919. As a prisoner, he was naturally unable to collect regularly, but he still managed to do it on occasion. The skinned birds became there the property of private persons.

14. ADOLF LENDL (1862–1942), Director of the Zoo in Budapest and Assistant Professor of the University, left Budapest for a collecting trip to Asia Minor on 1 July 1906. He worked at first in the surroundings of Istanbul, later at Eski-Tshehir (NW Asia Minor), then left for Ankara. The last part of his journey took him by train to Eregli (at the northern foot of the Central Taurus range) which was in those days the last station of the Baghdad Line. He arrived there on 24 July. His aim was to explore the Bulgar-Dagh Massif, but his time was short because he was expected home to take part in a Patagonian expedition. On 2 August, he collected a Jay, described by MADARÁSZ as *Garrulus glandarius lendli* (a synonymous name for the young of *G. gl. krynickii*). He returned in the autumn of 1906, with a rich collection of insects and a herpetological material.

Literature: LENDL, A., 1910. Úti levelek két világrészről. Budapest, pp. 157; Orn. Mb., XV, XV, 1907, p. 77; MADARÁSZ, Dr. LENDL ADOLF, a tudós és ember. Keszthely, 1942.

15. EMERICH (= IMRE) LENGYEL (1890–), a schoolmaster, was transported as a prisoner of war to Siberia during World War I. He was in Irkutsk from March 1915 till September 1917, then in Dauria and Pieshtyanka till November 1918, and later to Pervaya-Ryetsshka near Wladiwostok till October 1920. There he collected regularly and arrived home with about 85 bird skins, some mammals, snakes, and insects. Collecting under conditions like these meant hard work and involved great ingenuity. He secured smaller birds with a slingshot, others were bought on the market, other birds again, shot by the soldiers of the Entente Occupation Army, had been gathered on the sea-shore. He had no preserving substance, so he used sublimate with the result that after a certain time the skins deteriorated. The material was kept in the osteological collection of the Hungarian National Museum. LENGYEL collected a Hobby and a *Tringa* sp. near Irkutsk, a Hedgesparrow near Pieshtyanka; he observed flocks of Snow Buntings and Shore Larks in Dauria in the winter of 1917–18. Some of the birds flew against the live electric wires; these were also collected.

16. JULES (= GYULA) MADARÁSZ (1858–1931) started on his trip to Ceylon on 31 December 1895. He collected mostly on the Mt. Lavinia near Colombo and around the Lake Kalawewa. Though only 25 of his 105 days spent there could be used for collecting owing to his illness, he brought 294 birds skins, 62 skeletons, 25 nests and clutches, together with other zoological material, to the Hungarian National Museum. The collection was annihilated by fire in 1956.

Literature: Termrajz. Füz., XX, 1897, p. 309–397, Tab. VII–IX.

17. STEPHAN (= ISTVÁN) NOGEL worked as the collector of FRIVALDSZKY senior in Asia Minor. In September 1841, he sent a rich entomological material from the surroundings of Brussa to the Hungarian National Museum. He already knew of HINKE's discovery concerning the Collared Turtle Dove and thus examined its life-habits with great care and nearly got into trouble when he tried to collect the Dove in Brussa. Next, he journeyed to the Caucasus, and then sent the collected insects to Moritz Wagner (Berlin). Very little is

known of his life thereafter, though we know that, not finding the collecting of animals a very profitable business, he became the gardener of the Sultan and lived in Constantinople, continuing to study bird migrations. He also wrote a book on his experiences (1847). In 1867, he still sent some material to the Hungarian National Museum. In October, 1848, he wrote that he observed the Bearded Vulture breeding in many pairs near Amisia and that the Rock Bunting is a common bird.

Literature: NOGEL, 1847, Utazása Keleten. Pest; SZILÁDY Z., Term. Tud. Közl., LXVI, 1934, p. 624-625.

18. Dr. EMERICH (= IMRE) PÁTKAI (1917-) accompanied Dr. VASVÁRI in 1937 on his second collecting trip to Asia Minor (see VASVÁRI). PÁTKAI and VASVÁRI parted company on 9 August 1937 in Constantinople. VASVÁRI, who became ill, returned home by train, while PÁTKAI brought home the collection by ship. His journey homeward on the sea and the Danube gave further occasion for bird-watching. He arrived also ill in Budapest on 20 August 1937.

Literature: Aquila, LXV, 1958, p. 367.

19. Dr. IGNATIUS (= IGNÁC) SALAMON (1883-) lives in Emek-Hajarden since the end of World War II, on the coast of Lake Genezareth. He observes bird migrations.

Literature: Aquila, LXIII-LXVI, 1956-57, p. 367.

20. AUGUST (= ÁGOSTON) SCHÖFFT (also SCHOEFFT) (1809-1888) was a painter. He made an adventurous journey in 1836 to Constantinople, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and India. While in India, he met KÓRÖSI CSOMA. In 1847, he returned rich from India and travelled all over Europe, living mostly in Venice. Later he became poor again, returned to Pest and opened a school for artists—a street in Budapest still commemorates his activities (Street of the Picture-drawer = Képiró utca). In 1845, he sent from Calcutta about a hundred bird skins which burned undescribed in 1956.

Literature: ÉBER, L. 1926, Művészeti Lexikon, Budapest, p. 712; Pallas Nagy Lexikona, XIV, Budapest, 1897, p. 969.

21. FRANCIS (= FERENC) STOCKINGER, consul, sent 20 bird skins from Bombay to the Hungarian National Museum in 1887.

22. Dr. BÉLA SZÉCHENYI (1837-1918), Honorary Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, left Budapest for his Asian Expedition on 4 December 1877 and returned on 22 May 1880. The route was: Trieste-Bombay-Madras-Calcutta-Singapore-Batavia-Japan-Shanghai-Tienchin, Peking-Nankau-An-shifan (Gobi)-Manwlin-Rangoon-Calcutta. One member of the expedition, L. LÓCZY, geologist, returned later, making a further and separate route to Darjeeling and Sikkim. The expedition had no zoologist member but they met by chance Pater DESGODINS in Tatshienlu who gave them 8 bird skins. From this small material, MADARÁSZ described the following taxa: *Tetraophaeis*

szechenyii, *Pucrasia meyeri*, *Myophonus tibetanus*—the most important Tibetan species—thereby turning the SZÉCHENYI expedition into one of the most successful collecting trips.

Literature: MADARÁSZ, 1897, Madarak in: SZÉCHENYI BÉLA kelet-ázsiai útjának tudományos eredményei. II. Budapest, p. 643; Zeitschr. f. Ges. Orn., II, 1885, p. 50; The Ibis, 1886, p. 145.

23. ANDREW (= ANDRÁS) TERREN, collector of FRIVALDSZKY sen., see J. FRIVALDSZKY.

24. CHARLES EUGEN (= KÁROLY JENŐ) ÚJFALVY (1842–1904), linguist and ethnographer, was appointed by the French government to lead expeditions to Inner Asia. He led three of them, and brought also bird skins to the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. His first expedition in 1876 started in August from Paris, and followed the route Warsaw–St. Petersburg–Helsinki–St. Petersburg–Moscow–Samara–Orenburg by train, then made the next part of the journey by cart and sleigh: Orenburg–Orsk–Irgis–Lake Aral–Kazan–linsk–Syr–Darya–Tashkent–Samarkand–Khodshend–Kokand–Kuldya–Semipalatinsk–Omsk–Petropavlovsk–Trotsk–Orenburg, from where he returned, after an absence of 15 months, to Paris. His second expedition took place in 1880. This time the route followed was Southern Russia–Northwest Iran—the region of the Upper Oxus–Afganistan—and the Pamir Plateau. He started on his third voyage in April 1881, and went by ship from Trieste to Bombay, then by train, cart, and other vehicles, to Allahabad, Umballa, and Simla. In July, reaching Tshamba and Kashmir, he arrived at Ladakh. He returned in February 1882 to Paris. His voyages had been described by his wife who accompanied him. The ornithological collection brought to Paris is as yet undescribed.

Literature: ÚJFALVY-BOURDON, M, 1879, De Paris à Samarkand. Paris; etc. — Pallas Nagy Lexikona, XVI, 1897, p. 489.

25. ARMIN VÁMBÉRY (1832–1913), orientalist and geographer. He never worked as an ornithologist, nor did he collect any zoological material. That he is mentioned here at all is because HÄRMS dedicated to him a Crested Lark (*Galerida cristata vambéryi* HÄRMS) from the Kara-Kum.

26. Dr. NICOLAUS (= MIKLÓS) VASVÁRI (1898–1945), research worker of the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology, started on 16 July 1936 to Istanbul. He watched birds at first in the surroundings of Tekir-Dagh, then left for Brussa, climbed the Ulu-Dagh (= the Olymp of Bithynia), and visited the Abulion-Göl. He collected around Ankara and later on the shores of the Black Sea, at Tokat, Samsun, and Bafra. In October 1936, he returned with 60 bird skins and other zoological materials. On his second trip, he was accompanied by Dr. I. PÁTKAI (see also PÁTKAI). They started from Budapest on 7 May 1937, and collected in the environs of Ankara, then turned southeastwards to Adana, Dsheihan, Malatya, Sultan-Suyu, Diarbekir, Mardin, and reached the Mesopotamian border. On their return, they again visited Karadshabey and the Lake Abulion; VASVÁRI became ill with malaria and had to return to Budapest by train on 10 August 1937. 156 bird skins and many other animals had been collected. The bird skins and VASVÁRI's notes burned in

1945 in the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology, the greater part of the zoological material in 1956 in the Hungarian National Museum. Only some fragments of notes survived the two catastrophes.

Literature: C. R. IX. Congr. Orn. Int. Rouen, 1938, p. 409–414.

27. JOHN (= JÁNOS) XÁNTUS (see America) took part in an Austrian East-Asian expedition between 1869–1871. Endeavouring to extend commercial connections also in that part of the world, the Austro-Hungarian fleet began visiting East Asiatic ports. The ships took also naturalists on board and XÁNTUS was one of them, though not for long. Since his opinions differed from those of his Austrian colleagues, he went his own way. During this journey, he visited Egypt, Arabia, Japan, Luzon, and the East Indies. The skins collected were mostly from Borneo. The collection—771 bird skins and 220 nests—burned unpublished in the Hungarian National Museum in 1956.

Literature: XÁNTUS, J.: 1880, *Úti emlékeim Singapore és vidékéről*. Földr. Közl., 1880; GESZTI-MÉHES-KARL, 1925, *A biológia magyar úttörői*. Budapest.

28. FRANCIS (= FERENC) ZÁCH, collector of Frivaldszky sen., worked in Crete in 1843.

29. MEIR ZEIRA (1923–) observes birds regularly at Kibutz Yassour, near Haifa, since 1947, and sends mostly bromathological material to the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology.

Literature: Aquila, LXIII–LXIV, 1956–57, p. 366; LIX–LXII, 1952–55, p. 466–467; LXV, 1958, p. 368.

30. EUGEN (= JENŐ) ZICHY (1837–1906) see CSIKI.

II. Africa

I. LADISLAS EDUARD (= LÁSZLÓ EDE) ALMÁSY (1895–1951), son of the Asia explorer G. ALMÁSY, took his first trip by car in 1926 through Alexandria to Khartoum, and became “addicted” to the Lybian Desert with the result of numerous geographic and archeological discoveries. He regularly observed bird migrations through the desert and thanked his most famous discovery, the Zarzura Oasis, to migrating swallows, because he identified the word “zarzura” with *Oenanthe leucopyga*. From the ornithological point of view, the discovery of the rock of Burg-el-Tujur (= Hill of Birds) near the Egyptian-Sudanese border is the most important. He detected around this rock thousands of mummified birds. What we know of the birds of Gilf-el-Kebir and the Mts. Uveinat is mostly to be thanked to ALMÁSY. Death prevented him in publishing his notes.

Literature: ALMÁSY, *Az ismeretlen Szahara*, Budapest, 1934. ALMÁSY, *Levegőben, homokon...* Budapest, 1937.

Data have been received through the kindness of Dr. A. MANNSBERG.

2. LEWIS (= LAJOS) BIRÓ (see Oceania); returning in 1901 from New Guinea, he collected insects in Egypt, but in April 1903, during his trip to Tunis, he acquired also bird skins which burned unpublished in 1956 in the Hungarian National Museum.

3. BARTHOLOMEOUS (= BERTALAN) BODNÁR (1868–1952), the well-known researcher of the Hungarian Plains visited Egypt in 1896: Gosen, the Moses-spring, the middle sections of the Nile, the falls of Assuan, Alexandria, Suez, Ismail, and the coral reefs of the Red Sea. He gave his collection to the Museum of Hódmezővásárhely (E Hungary).

Literature: Mem. Ev. Mus. R. N. Gymnasii Ref. Hódmezővásárhelyensis, 1939, p. 27.

4. TIBOR FARKAS (1921–), Head of the Bird Research Station at Barberspan (W Transvaal), began work in the spring of 1958.

Literature: Ostrich, 1961, p. 122–127; Ostrich Suppl. No. 4, 1962, pp. 39; Vogelwelt, 83, 1962, p. 97–116, 161–173; 84, 1963, p. 11–22.

5. LEWIS (= LAJOS) FISCHER (1865–1892), officer of the Hussars, studied zoology and was interested especially in ornithology (see observations in NW Hungary) and geology (also in connection with Lóczy). In 1890, he prepared to visit East Africa. German authorities gladly entrusted him with the leadership of an expedition. He was ill as he started his journey, but reached the Kilimandjaro, and later the Lake Victoria, Nyanza and Bukumbi. His state of health steadily deteriorated, and towards the end he grew also blind. He died on 2 July 1892, and was buried at the small village Mauza. HÖHNEL writes on FISCHER's expedition that it was well prepared to carry on bird-study and collecting, but his illness probably prevented him in both.

Literature: Ács, T., 1940, Akik elvándoroltak. Budapest, p. 133–137; Fremdeblatt, XLVI, 1892, nr. 312, p. 11–12; Földrajz. Közl., XX, 1892, p. 48.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mr. I. KIRÁLY.

6. CHARLES (= KÁROLY) FORGÁCS (1824–1911), famous sportsman and expert in game biology (it was he who introduced the mouflon to Hungary). As a honorary member, since the foundation, of the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology, he regularly recorded data on migration. He led a hunting trip to the Sahara, beginning his journey in December 1856 in Algir and returning through Tunis in April 1857. In 1859, he spent a winter in Morocco and returned via Spain and France. His third trip included Egypt to Assuan, between September 1869 and February 1870. He recorded his observations on bird migration.

Literature: Aquila, IX, 1902, p. 209–217; XVIII, 1911, p. 435–436.

7. MATTHEW (= MÁTYÁS) GAJDÁCS (1886–1967) lived and worked as a naturalist in Addis-Ababa between January 1911 and August 1965. He visited most of Ethiopia, thus Choa, Harrar, Arushi, Sidamo, Borana, Djina Kaffa, Illou Babor; in 1926, he collected in Danakilland. The collections had been sent to divers museums, especially to the Hungarian National Museum, the

Musée Royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, and the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The Hungarian Institute of Ornithology received a valuable gift of material shortly before his death.

8. DR. LEWIS (= LAJOS) HORVÁTH (1914-), Head of the Collection of Birds in the Hungarian National Museum, spent three months in 1957 in Egypt and collected 203 bird skins. The southernmost point visited was Assuan, while the Red Sea area was searched at Marsa-el Alam (25°N). From the material collected, he described *Ammomanes deserti borosi*.

Literature: HORVÁTH, L., 1963, Háromezer kilométer Afrikában. Budapest, pp. 244; Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., LI, 1959, p. 451-481; Bull. B.O.C. LXVIII, 1958, p. 124-125; Állatt. Közl., XLVI, 1957, p. 79-85; Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung. L, 1958, p. 131-133.

9. LEWIS (= LAJOS) HÖHNEL (1857-1942) accompanied the Teleki-Expedition (see TELEKI) and wrote the diary of the trip.

Literature: HÖHNEL, L., 1926, Mein Leben zur See, auf Forschungsreise und bei Hofe. Wien; Révai Nagy Lexikona, X, 1914, p. 326.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mr. I. KIRÁLY, Prof. Dr. G. TEMESI, and Prof. Dr. O. W. WETTSTEIN.

10. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) HUSZÁR (1883-) spent May and June 1925 hunting for big game in the valley of the River Lurio Moçambique. Prof. MATSCHIE, Berlin, encouraged him to collect birds; nine specimens—most interesting from a taxonomic point of view—had been sent to the Hungarian National Museum, where they were annihilated by fire in 1956. HUSZÁR returned to Africa in 1926 and 1927, to Tanganyika, but these trips had no ornithological significance.

Literature: HUSZÁR, L., 1929, Kwaheri. Budapest, Proc. I. Pan. Afr. Orn. Congr., Ostrich, Suppl. No. 3, 1959, p. 84-85; Állatt. Közl., XLVI, 1958, p. 243-244.

11. COLOMAN (= KÁLMÁN) KITTENBERGER (1881-1958) worked on the birds of East Africa. He regularly returned to the "Black Continent", spending months there, sometimes under adverse conditions. The dates of his African sojourns are: from December 1902 till the summer of 1906 in Tanganyika, mostly at the foot of the Kilimandjaro; from December 1906 till the autumn of 1907 in Danakilland, mostly in the surroundings of Assab; from December 1908 till May 1912 at the Lake Victoria; from May 1913 till July 1914 in Uganda; from December 1925 till July 1926 in Uganda; from December 1928 till July 1929 in Uganda and in the Congo. He sent many thousands of bird skins to the Hungarian National Museum and other museums all over the world. Some of them had been described by MADARÁSZ and REICHENOW. Those deposited in the Hungarian National Museum burned in 1956, and we know very little about the fate of the other collections (e.g. two *Balaeniceps* have been transferred to the Rotschild Museum in New York); nor do we know what became of the collection deriving from Uganda in 1913-14. During World War I, the private properties of interned Austro-Hungarian subjects had been sold at auction by British authorities. The birds collected by KITTENBERGER were bought by Sir Fr. J. JACKSON.

Literature: KITTENBERGER, K. 1929, Big Game Hunting and Collecting in East Africa. London; Aquila, XIV, 1907, p. 175-178; LXV, 1958, p. 11-37; LXVI, 1959, p. 53-87; MADARÁSZ, Ann. Mus.-nat. Hung., II, 1904, p. 203; p. 400; III, 1905, p. 401; IX, 1911, p. 339; XIII, 1915, p. 277; p. 393; Orn. Mb., XII, 1904, p. 168; p. 179; XIX, 1911, p. 186; Zeitschr. f. Oologie, XV, 1906, p. 178; Arch. Zool. I, 1909, p. 11; p. 175; Fekete, I., 1961, Kittenberger Kálmán élete. Budapest.

12. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) KOSZTKA (1858-1918), pharmacist and viniturist, the younger brother of the famous painter T. M. CSONTVÁRY-KOSZTKA (also interested in birds), was a regular observer of bird migration since the foundation of the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology. He observed birds on a trip from Fiume to Algir and back, between 15 October and 28 November 1904, and recorded his observations in detail.

Literature: Aquila, XII, 1905, p. 305-309; XXVI, 1919, p. 159-160; XXX-XXXI, 1922-23, p. 187.

13. JOHN (= JÁNOS) KOVÁCS (1816-1906), professor at the Calvinist College of Debrecen, accompanied the young count Tisza to Egypt in 1855. We have no exact data concerning their route; they probably never left the valley of the Nile. KOVÁCS returned with 58 bird skins which perished undescribed in the Hungarian National Museum in 1956.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mr. B. KOVÁCS.

14. EDMUND (= ÖDÖN) KOVÁCS (1886-1919) left for the first time for Ethiopia in the autumn of 1910. The second time he revisited the country was in January 1914, working near Gambella at the Blue Nile until dysentery killed him in September 1919. Many new forms had been described by MADARÁSZ from the impressive collection he sent to the Hungarian National Museum. The collection and notes of his second stay in Ethiopia were bought at auction and became Rothschild's property. They were later transferred to New York. Rothschild gave the diary as a gift to the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology; however, it perished in 1945 before it could have been published. The collection and part of the diaries, written with the utmost precision, burned in the Hungarian National Museum in 1956. KOVÁCS's intention was to write a book on the birds of Ethiopia.

Literature: Bull. B.O.C., XXIX, 1911, p. 13; Orn. Mb., XX, p. 1912, p. 45; XXII, 1914, p. 28. FEKETE, I., 1961, Kittenberger Kálmán élete. Budapest.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mrs. KITTENBERGER.

15. FIDELIS KÖNIGSEGG (1879-1941) led two expeditions to the Sudan. MADARÁSZ accompanied him on the first expedition (1911; see MADARÁSZ). He parted on his second trip in December 1911 and returned in April 1912, bringing home 136 bird skins of which the new forms have been described by MADARÁSZ. The collection burned in 1956.

Literature: Ann. Mus.-Nat. Hung., XII, 1914, p. 588-604.

Data have been received through the kindness of Dr. A. FESTETICS and Dr. L. SZILÁGYI.

16. JULES (= GYULA) MADARÁSZ (1858-1931) studied numerous African materials in Hungarian and foreign collections. He had also been to the Sudan as a member of the first Königsegg-Expedition. On 26 January 1911, they

started from Khartoum to the Blue Nile and the River Dinder. They brought back 236 skins, which were published, with the description of new forms, by MADARÁSZ.

Literature: Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., IX, 1911, p. 339–342; XII, 1914, p. 558–604.

17. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) MENYHÁRTH (1849–1897), Rector of the secondary school of Kalocsa, was a botanist. He started on 21 May 1890 from Lissabon to Moçambique, and on 16 July from Quilimane by boat up the Zambezi, reaching Boroma after 40 days of hard work at the oars. In April 1895, he left for Zumbo on the river Loangua, where he later died. His botanical collection was described by SCHNITZ and KERNER, his meteorological observations were treated by FÉNYI (1896, 1905). His letters discussed bird life in detail. They became lost when the library at Kalocsa was destroyed in 1950.

Literature: Ács, T., 1940. *Akik elvándoroltak*. Budapest, p. 59–68.

18. Dr. COLOMAN (= KÁLMÁN) MÉSZÁROS (1894–) served as a physician in Ethiopia from 1924 till 1938, and journeyed all over the land. He also observed birds; some of his notes on them can be found in this book on big game hunting. In 1925, he stood in the service of the Prince of Godjam and thus had opportunity to visit the Blue Nile and the Lake Tana. Later he also visited Lake Stephanie and the Lake Regina Margaritta. In 1931, he took part in an expedition from Harrar to Ogaden and passed the frontier of Somaliland; in 1934, he visited the nearly unreachable borders of Eritrea, etc.

Literature: MÉSZÁROS, K., 1939, *Abesszínia a vadászok paradicsoma*. Budapest.

19. GÉZA NEMESKÉRI-KISS (1886–) hunted big game in the Sudan between January and March 1914. He visited Khartoum and reached Mongalla (Bahr-el-Gebel), and gave observations on birds in his book.

Literature: NEMESKÉRI-KISS, 1917. *A Felső-Nílus mentén*. Budapest.

20. Dr. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) SÁSKA (1890–) went to Ethiopia in 1932, where he spent five years as a physician. In 1937, he moved to Tanganyika and lives today in Arusha. Though having a passionate interest in big game, he never neglected the observation of birds and wrote about these in hunters' and popular magazines. His generosity made possible the official Hungarian collecting trips in 1960 and 1965–66.

Literature: Term. Tud. Közl., XCII, 1961, p. 397.

Data have been received through the kindness of Dr. J. SZUNYOGHY.

21. STEPHAN (= ISTVÁN) SEBEHÁZI (STOFLITZ) (1892–1961), taxidermist of the Hungarian Agricultural Museum, spent two years in Cairo (1933–35). He was invited to help the organization of an agricultural museum in Egypt; he did this with success and was subsequently decorated. His observations in Cairo on birds (e.g. *Burhinus*) are valuable. Having returned to Budapest, he held lectures on his observations. His notes disappeared.

22. SIGISMUND (= ZSIGMOND) SZÉCHENYI (1897–1966) hunted big game in the Lybian Desert and the Sudan (January 1927–May 1927), in Tanganyika (October 1928–April 1929), and spent five months each in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya in the seasons 1932/33, and 1933/34. In March 1938, he hunted in the hills of Lower Egypt. In the first three months on 1960, he was a member of the official Hungarian Tanganyika Expedition. His book, published in 1959, deals often with birds. SZÉCHENYI spent the autumn of 1935 in Alaska, and the spring of 1938 in India.

Literature: SZÉCHENYI Zs., 1928, *Hengergő homok*; 1931, Csui; 1934, *Elefántország*; 1936, *Alaszkában vadásztam*; 1939, Nahar; 1942, *Két kecske*; 1959, *Afrikai tábortüzek*.

23. Dr. JOHN (= JÁNOS) SZUNYOGHY (1908–1969), Head of the Collection of Mammals of the Hungarian National Museum, took part in an official expedition to Tanganyika (12 January–16 March 1960) which he repeated between March 1965–February 1966. Though his aim was to collect mammals, he brought home 46 bird skins and made numerous photos of birds.

Literature: Ann. Hist-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., LIII, 1961, p. 255–257.

24. SAMUEL TELEKI (1845–1916), Africa explorer, left on an expedition in 1886. He started from Zanzibar on 23 January 1887; climbed the Kilimandjaro and the Mt. Kenya. This was followed by the discovery of two lakes (Rudolph and Stephanie), the volcano Teleki, etc. He arrived at Mombassa on 25 November 1888 and then returned home. The work done was described by L. HÖHNEL, a member of the expedition (see HÖHNEL), in two volumes. H. FRIEDMANN (1930) wrote, however, that "...aside from scattered references his expedition contributed little as far as birds were concerned".

Literature: HÖHNEL, L., 1890, *Bergprofilsammlung von der Afrika-Expedition des Grafen Samuel Teleki 1887–1888*. FRIEDMANN, H., 1930, *Birds collected by the Chids Frick Expedition to Ethiopia and Kenya Colony*. Washington.

III. America

1. DAVID ALOIS (= DÁVID ALAJOS) FÁY (?–1767) left Lisboa on 1 June 1753 to Tapuytaperá on the Para. The ship reached port on 15 July in Maronhoa. He gave a colourful description of the birds he saw ("...jays of different colours, velvety red goara, snipe-like birds, owl...") but no other notes remained, because the Portuguese authorities arrested him in 1760. Repeated diplomatic interventions were of no avail, and he died in jail in Lisboa.

Literature: Ács, T., *Akik elvándoroltak*. Budapest, p. 145–170.

2. JOHN (= NEP. JÁNOS) GRINEUS worked in an exchange office in the U.S.A. He sent 28 bird skins for the Hungarian National Museum in 1847.

3. GABOR (= GABRIEL) ILLY (1897–), chemist, spent many years in Argentina and Brazil. Having heard of the losses which the Hungarian National Museum suffered in 1956, he sent—with the help of RUDOLPH ROHR (see ROHR)—a collection of 215 bird skins (170 species) from Brazil.

Literature: MTI: *Érdekes hazai hírek, információk, adatok*, 1966, 2. sz. január 11–12. p.

4. ANDREW (= ANDRÁS) KOVÁCS (1903-) lives in El Bolsón (Rio Negro) near the Argentinian-Chilean border since 1953. He regularly sent collections—brought together with the help of his sons—as gifts to the Hungarian National Museum and the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology. Skins were also sent to museums all over the world. News of the annihilation by fire of the bird collection of the Hungarian National Museum instigated him to reach a unique decision: though a man of small means, he invited a young expert of the Museum to stay at his home in El Polson for a year; he payed his fares and made it possible for him to collect zoological specimens in Argentina. Through this generosity, G. TOPÁL (see TOPÁL) left for South America in 1961.

KOVÁCS's activities include observations and their publications. He deserves credit for his work done on Argentinian bird-life and gratitude for the inestimable help for the cause of Hungarian museology.

Literature: *Aquila*, LXVI, 1959, p. 324; LXIX-LXX 1962-63, p. 223-224; *Neotropica*, 8, No. 26, 1962; p. 73-76; *The Ibis*, 105, 1963, p. 400-402.

5. CHARLES (= KÁROLY) LAKÓ (1895-1960) worked as a taxidermist after World War I in Hamburg, then left in 1920 for Manaos, Brazil. He collected in the primeval forests of Brazil, and sent the skins to different museums of the world. He always helped Hungarian museums with generous gifts. Since 1937, he worked at the Museum of Rio de Janeiro.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mr. L. FÁBA.

6. ADOLF LENDL (vide Asia) left for Patagonia in August 1907. He went by rail from Buenos Aires to Confluencia (Nequen), and on foot to the Lake Nahuel Huapi, where he spent a month collecting. Later he crossed the Cordilleras and reached the Pacific at Puerto Montt. Starting then northwards, he arrived at San Martin de los Andes after a week, and after 24 days on foot, he arrived back at Confluencia. He returned on 3 March 1908 to Budapest. His collection burned undescribed.

LENDL, A., 1911. *Úti levelek két világrészről*. Budapest.

7. STEPHAN (= ISTVÁN) MAYERFFY sent hummingbird and woodpecker skins from Mexico in 1856 to the Hungarian National Museum.

8. RUDOLPH (= RUDOLF) ROHR (1925-), chemist, lives in Brazil and was the Maecenas of the collection sent by ILLY (see ILLY).

Information received through the kindness of Gy. TOPÁL.

9. STEPHAN (= ISTVÁN) ROVÁK (1936-) lives in Canada (Brit. Columbia), working as a mining enginner since 1956. He regularly sends bird skins for the Hungarian National Museum.

Information received through the kindness of J. GYŐRY.

10. CHARLES (= KÁROLY) SARKADY, physician, sent many bird skins from Bahia (Brazil) to the Hungarian National Museum in 1876.

11. SEBATIAN (= SEBESTYÉN) SCHERZENLECHNER, councillor to the ill-fated emperor MAXIMILIAN, sent 161 bird skins from Mexico, through the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, to the Hungarian National Museum in 1865.

Literature: MADARÁSZ, 1902, *A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum múltja és jelene*. "Madarak". Budapest, p. 223-233.

12. LEWIS (= LAJOS) SCHLESINGER sent 17 bird skins from Guatemala to the Hungarian National Museum in 1880.

13. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) SZIJJ (1932-); having finished his university studies in Budapest, arrived in Canada in 1957. He first worked there as a forester, later studied at the University of Toronto, and also worked in the Museum. In 1962, he was appointed high-school professor first in Chicago, later in Pomona, California. He was a member of the Pacific Expedition in 1964.

Literature: Proc. XIII, Int. Orn. Congr., Ithaca, 1962, p. 176-188.

14. Dr. FRANCIS (= FERENC) TENGELY, vice-consul, sent 90 bird skins from British Guiana to the Hungarian National Museum in 1872.

15. GEORGE (= GYÖRGY) TOPÁL (1931-), research worker in the Collection of Mammals of the Hungarian National Museum, was a guest of Mr. KOVÁCS (see KOVÁCS) for a year in Argentina in 1961. He brought home—among many other zoological material—269 bird skins and 40 skeletons.

Literature: Ann. Nat.-hist. Mus. Nat. Hung., LV, 1963, p. 233-239; p. 531-542.

16. COLOMAN (= KÁLMÁN) TÓTH, engineer, sent 176 bird skins from Bahia (Brazil) to the Hungarian National Museum in 1864.

17. Prof. Dr. NICHOLAS (= MIKLÓS) UDVARDY (1919-) began his scientific work in Canada in 1951. He lectured in Toronto (1951-52), in Vancouver at the University, and also in Honolulu and Los Angeles by invitation. He returned from Honolulu through Japan and the Galapagos Islands to Vancouver. His chair had and has a number of researchers and students of Hungarian origin: L. WITT, F. TOMPA, O. HORVÁTH, L. RÉTFALVI, etc.

Literature: Many publications in divers periodicals.

18. JOSEPH (= JÓZSEF) ÚJHELYI-UHL (1879-1933), entomologist of the Hungarian National Museum, made a collecting trip to Columbia in 1912. He worked mostly around Aracataca (10°38' N, 74°09' W) and brought home a rich collection of bird skins; their number remains unknown because the collection and the inventories were destroyed by fire. MADARÁSZ (1912, 1913) described three new forms on the basis of these skins.

Literature: Orn. Mb., XX, 1912, p. 97; XXI, 1913, p. 22

Data have been received through the kindness of Dr. W. SZÉKESSY, Mr. L. KOVÁCS, and Dr. G. MAUERSBERGER.

19. EMERICH (= IMRE) VEREBÉLYI, engineer, sent some bird skins from Mexico to the Hungarian National Museum in 1869.

20. ÁRPÁD VEZÉNYI (1876–1960), assistant of the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology. Since he intended to study bird migration, he applied for work as a tutor in Egypt, and left for that country in 1903. Later he joined LENDL's Argentinian expedition in 1907. At the end of their journey, he went to Tucuman and continued his research work there, but his connections with Hungarian scientific institutes were gradually severed and, as an engineer, he soon lost interest in birds. He lived in Buenos Aires till 1953, then retired to Mendoza, where he died.

Date received through the kindness of Mr. E. VEZÉNYI.

21. LADISLAS (= LÁSZLÓ) VIDÉKY, engineer, sent 214 bird skins from Bahia (Brazil) to the Hungarian National Museum in 1863–64.

22. JOHN (= JÁNOS) XÁNTUS (1825–1894), founder of the Zoo at Budapest and Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was originally a lawyer. He fought in the War of Independence (1848–49) as an officer of artillery, but soon became a prisoner of war. After a number of futile attempts at escape, he finally succeeded and fled to America. He lived in great hardship there and later enlisted in the army. When at camp, he often spent his free time collecting. One of his superior officers, a surgeon, who was also interested in birds, arranged for a connexion with the Smithsonian Institution. In 1857, he served as a stretcherman in Fort Tejon, California. There and at St. Lucas Bay, he regularly collected birds and sent them to the Smithsonian Institute, thereby becoming a pioneer of ornithological exploration in Southern California. From his collection, he himself described 7 new forms, and American scientists dedicated the following birds to him: *Hylocharis xantusii* LAWRENCE, 1860, *Pyrgiosoma xantusii* LAWRENCE, 1867 (= *Melozone kieneri* BP.), *Otus asio xantusi* (BREWSTER, 1902), *Buteo magnirostris xantusi* VAN ROSSEM, 1939. Of his collection—apart from those mentioned—27 new species and forms have been described. At the same time, he faithfully sent material to the Hungarian National Museum and to his old schools. During the years 1859–65, the Hungarian National Museum received 824 bird skins and 140 clutches from XÁNTUS. In 1862, he came home for a short visit and returned as an American consul to Manzanito in Mexico. This made collecting possible in the Sierra Madre. In 1864, he returned home and began organizing a Zoo in Budapest. Between 1869–71 he took part in an East Asian expedition (vide Asia).

The material sent by XÁNTUS to Hungary was not published and it perished by fire in the Hungarian National Museum in 1956. Some of his gifts are to be found in the secondary school at Győr, and probably also in Cluj (= Kolozsvár), but the bulk of the XÁNTUS-material was sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

Literature: H. M. MADDEN, 1949, Xantus — Hungarian naturalist... (Linz, Diss. Colum. Univ.); HARRIS, 1934, Condor, No. 5; Révai Nagy Lexikona, XIX, 1926, p. 603; DEIGNAN, 1961, Smiths. Inst. Bull. No. 221.

IV. Australia and Oceania

1. LEWIS (= LAJOS) BÍRÓ (1856–1931), research fellow of the Hungarian National Museum, roused by the example of Fenichel, left for New Guinea and settled down at Stephansport in 1895. Except for a few months rest (spent in Singapore), he worked with undiminishing energy until 1901. He collected in NE New Guinea, sending home zoological and ethnographic material to the Hungarian National Museum; among them 600 bird skins, a great number of clutches, skeletons and anatomical material. MADARÁSZ worked up this collection and described 9 new forms (e.g. *Ptilopus biroi*, etc.).

Literature: BÍRÓ, 1928, *Újguineai utazásom emlékei*. Budapest, CSIKI, 1931, *Állatt. Közl.*, XXVIII, p. 197–200; MADARÁSZ, 1897, *Termr. Füzt.*, XX, p. 7; XXII, 1899, p. 375; XXIV, 1901, p. 73; *Orn. Mb.*, VII, 1899, p. 160; VIII, 1900, p. 1; *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, VIII, 1910, p. 172.

2. SAMUEL FENICHEL (1868–1893) collected from December 1891 till March 1893 in Mt. Finisterre (N.G.) and sent home 206 bird skins for the Hungarian National Museum. They have been described, together with three new forms (e.g. *Arses fenicheli*), by MADARÁSZ. FENICHEL was killed by malaria when still at work in Stephansport. It was his example, or more exactly OTTO HERMAN's memorial speech over FENICHEL, which inspired BÍRÓ to follow in his steps.

Literature: *Aquila*, I, 1894, p. 69–106.

3. RUDOLPH FESTETICS (1865–1941?) took off from San Francisco on his yacht for a trip around the world on 9 October 1893. He visited the Hawaiian, Christmas, Society, Cook, Samoa, Ellice and Fidji Islands, and arrived on 1 December 1894 in Sydney. He left it on 23 June 1895, and sailed by the New Hebrides, the Salomon Islands, and the Bismarck Islands to the Maledives (South of India) where he suffered shipwreck. He spent a few weeks in November 1895 on the Bougainville Islands and sent from there 11 bird skins to the Hungarian National Museum. On the basis of this material, MADARÁSZ described 3 new forms (e.g. *Cyclopsittacus festetichi*).

Literature: FESTETICS, 1903, *Chez les Cannibales*, Paris; *Term. r. Füzt.*, XXV, 1902, p. 350–351. Data have been received through the kindness of Dr. A. FESTETICS, and Dr. L. SZILÁGYI.

4. CHARLES (= KÁROLY) GUBÁNYI (1867–1935), engineer, lived in Australia in 1905–1912. He writes in his book on Riverina as follows: "Most part of time past in permanent journeys, but more than five years were spent in very active work in modernising the agriculture of the rich country of New South Wales". A chapter of his book treats *Kakaoe galeritta*, especially from the economic point of view. He also described Australian nature reservation (the Duckbill). Some notes can be found on birds, too, e.g. on Ibises, Herons and Pelicans, Black Swans. Bird life in the flooded area of the River Riverina and the eucalyptus forests are also discussed and several pictures given. He returned home with a gift of parrot skins for the Hungarian Institute of Ornithology; the material perished in 1945.

Literature: GUBÁNYI, K., 1913, *Ausztrália*. Budapest.

Data have been received through the kindness of Mr. E. GUBÁNYI.

5. JOSEPH (= JÓZSEF) SZENT-IVÁNYI (1910–), former Head of the Collection of Lepidoptera of the Hungarian National Museum, Assistant Professor, and President of the Standing Committee of Pacific Entomology, arrived at Melbourne in 1950 and became the Head of the entomological Station in Port Moresby (New Guinea) in 1954. The nature of his work determines the character of his ornithological interests, which lay mostly in the agricultural importance of birds.

Literature: Aquila, LXVI, 1959, p. 324–325.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Ungarische Ornithologen und ornithologische Sammler in überseeischen Gebieten

Bereits IMRE FRIVALDSZKY erkannte die Tatsache, daß die einheimischen ornithologischen Forschungen ohne vergleichendes Material zu keinen entsprechenden Ergebnissen führen können und entsandte 7 Sammler zwischen 1833 und 1844 in das damalige Ottomanische Reich. Es ist für jene Zeiten bezeichnend, daß sich andere noch kaum in dieses Gebiete gewagt haben und auch von den Sammlern FRIVALDSZKYS sind zwei nicht zurückgekehrt.

Nach FRIVALDSZKY war es lange, ja fast bis zu den letzten Zeiten umstritten, ob es überhaupt einen Zweck hat, sich mit überseeischen Forschungen zu befassen, wo doch auch die einheimischen Forschungen an finanzielle und persönliche Schwierigkeiten stießen? Aus dieser Debatte entstanden für die Ornithologie nur Nachteile, da es ja Probleme gab, die allein durch die einheimische Forschung nicht gelöst werden konnten.

In der Ornithologie befaßte sich MADARÁSZ dennoch gründlicher mit der Bearbeitung des aus der Übersee stammenden Materials, er führte sogar selbst Expeditionen nach Ceylon und Sudan. Nach dem Ausscheiden von MADARÁSZ entstand auf diesem Gebiete bis zu den neuesten Zeiten wieder eine große Lücke, obwohl ein reiches Material zur Verfügung stand, das zum größten Teil unbearbeitet sowohl im Nationalmuseum als auch im Ornithologischen Institut gleichfalls ein Raub der Flammen wurde.

Der vorliegende Aufsatz will all denjenigen ein ehrenvolles Geächtnis bewahren, die trotz der Schwierigkeiten in Übersee ornithologische Sammlungen oder Forschungen durchgeführt haben.

In Asien (auch die Forschungen in Kreta hierhergerechnet) wirkten 30 unserer Forscher bzw. Sammler. In Kleinasien und auf der Insel Kreta waren bereits die Sammler von FRIVALDSZKY herumgekommen, so sein Neffe und späterer Nachfolger JÁNOS FRIVALDSZKY (1844), ISTVÁN NOGEL (1840–1867), ANDRÁS TERREN (1844) und FERENC ZÁCH (1843). Später wurde diese Arbeit von LENDL (1906), BIRÓ (1906, 1925), sodann VASVÁRI und PÁTRAI (1936, 1937) fortgesetzt. Mit seinen Sammlungen in Zypern machte KÁROLY GLASZNER (1901–1904) seinen Namen bekannt.

In Mittelasien ist vor allem die Forschung von GYÖRGY ALMÁSY hervorzuheben (1800, 1906), sodann brachte die Expedition von BÉLA SZÉCHENYI (1877–1880) 8 Vogelbälge, von denen MADARÁSZ einige sehr charakteristische Vogelarten des Himalaja beschrieben hat.

Sehr erfolgreich war die Expedition von MADARÁSZ in Ceylon (1895–1896). Aus Indien sandte DUKA, aus Java DOLESCHALL zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts ein schönes Material nach Hause. XÁNTUS betätigte sich zwischen 1869 und 1871 hauptsächlich auf Borneo.

Namhaft war noch die Expedition von ZICHY nach Transasien (1898), an der CSIKI teilgenommen und auch ornithologische Sammlungen und Beobachtungen durchgeführt hat.

Aus Afrika kennen wir die Namen von 23 Forschern und Sammlern, von welchen wir KITTENBERGER, GAJDÁCS und ÖDÖN KOVÁCS hervorheben. Auch MADARÁSZ betätigte sich persönlich in Sudan (1911).

Die Zahl der in Amerika arbeitenden Fachleute betrug 22, jedoch ist von diesen nur die Arbeit von XÁNTUS mit seinen kalifornischen Forschungen zu betonen.

Schließlich arbeiteten auch an der Erforschung von Ozeanien 5 ungarische Ornithologen, von denen LAJOS BIRÓ und SÁMUEL FENICHEL mit ihren Sammlungen aus Neuguinea hervorzuheben sind.

In der jüngsten Zeit wurde das zerstörte Material von MÁTYÁS GAJDÁCS (Äthiopien), Dr. LAJOS HORVÁTH (Ägypten), ANDOR KOVÁCS (Argentinien), Dr. JÁNOS SZUNYOGHY (Tansanien), GYÖRGY TOPÁL (Argentinien, Vietnam, Indien), Prof. Dr. MIKLÓS UDVARDY (Kanada, Kalifornien, Mexico), Prof. LAJOS WITT (Kanada) usw. ersetzt.